

WALTER REED, CONQUEROR OF YELLOW FEVER, VIRGINIA'S SON

NAME IS WRITTEN HIGH ON PORTALS OF FAME

Discovered That Germ of Dread Disease Carried Only by Mosquito, Thereby Making One of Greatest Contributions of Age to Medical Science.

Doctor Walter Reed, one of America's foremost physicians of the last generation, whose achievements were brought prominently to mind the other day when scores of injured persons were taken from the wrecked theater in Washington to the Walter Reed Hospital, was one of Virginia's sons who reached the apex of fame in traveling the hard road of poverty and experience after having discovered the carrier of the typhoid and yellow fever germs.

During the Spanish-American War the camps throughout the country were devastated by typhoid fever, and Doctor Reed was selected to head a party to study the situation. This task occupied more than a year, but with the greatest patience and accuracy the details of hundreds of cases were grouped and studied. It was learned that the fever spread through the camps by the common fly, and by contact with patients and infected articles, clothing and utensils, as well as by contaminated drinking water.

Headed Investigating Board.

In June, 1900, Major Reed went to Cuba as president of a board to study the infectious diseases of the country, especially with reference to yellow fever, which at frequent periods devastated the country and spread into other localities. Many of the Southern cities of the United States suffered at times by its inroads. Efforts to stop the disease had proven futile. Modern sanitation had been resorted to, but as far as yellow fever was concerned there seemed no improvement. Major Reed was certain, that like typhoid and the fly, the yellow fever germ must be spread by an insect.

For three months the commission gave its entire attention to the study of blood of yellow fever patients and the post-mortem examination of organs of those dying with the disease. In twenty-four cases where the blood was examined and in eleven autopsies no specific cause of the disease was found. At the instance of Major Reed, after many experiments, non-human subjects were called for. Many soldiers of the American army heroically volunteered to risk their lives in the cause of science.

Before arrangements had been completed for the experiments, Dr. Carroll, a member of the commission, allowed himself to be bitten by a mosquito that had filled itself with blood of a yellow fever patient twelve days before. He suffered a severe attack, but recovered. Dr. Lazear was bitten and finally died a martyr to science. No other fatalities occurred.

"Camp Lazear" Established.

A camp was established for the experiments and named "Camp Lazear." In memory of the dead physician. Accurate records were kept and every case taken in the experiments to exclude extraneous angles, and it was finally seen that the mosquito was the prime mover in the transmission of the disease. Attempts were unsuccessfully made to infect individuals by means of bedding, clothing and other articles.

Through this discovery the suppression of the dread disease appeared comparatively easy. The elimination of the mosquito from the subject of the investigators, and this has been accomplished. With few exceptions, and those only where some one has been careless in the existence, there have been no epidemics of yellow fever in recent years. Yellow fever is, in fact, going into the discard, and its practical elimination is due to the study and the art of observation and scientific application of Dr. Walter Reed, whose monumental stands in the nation's capital, in the shape of a hospital of international reputation.

Dr. Reed's success came from long and tireless hours of endeavor. He never watched the clock. He never thought of rest until the particular task which he had set himself to do had been accomplished.

Thanks With Great Scientists.

Of the many years of Walter Reed's industrious life, twelve only were spent in the study of the special branch in which he became famous, but his name now stands with those of Jenner, Lister and others as among the benefactors of humanity. He was born in Gloucester County, Va., September 13, 1851. His family's circumstances were modest and some of the years of his boyhood were spent in a much-troubled section of the South during the War Between the States.

He acquired a good preliminary education, however, and at an age when most boys are still in the school room, he began the study of medicine at the University of Virginia, graduating as M. D. in 1878, at the age of 27. A second degree was conferred later by Bellevue Medical College, New York, and then came service in the Brooklyn City Hospital and the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island. Dr. Reed was a district physician in New York City before he was 31, and at 22, was one of the five members of the board of health of Brooklyn.

He entered the army of the United States as assistant surgeon with the rank of first lieutenant in 1875, and for the next eighteen years he met with the varying fortunes of a young medical officer of the army. He was transferred from station to station, and was always recognized as an agreeable and sympathetic friend by the men of his own age, and by others as an intelligent and earnest physician, whose industry and singularly fine judgment, gave promise of a brilliant future.

Messenger of Healing.

Dr. Reed was always a messenger of healing and comfort in the cabins of the poor and the sparsely settled districts, where his duties called. He was called from the army post by settlers for miles around. To this experience much of the success of the physician of later years is due. He became a master of self-reliance, and he formed the art of quick and accurate observation. His army service and his contact with the wretched and ruined in life, together with his unwavering energy, proved invaluable to him in the progress of his career. Through them he developed the qualifications which were necessary to his final success. Even after he retired from active practice he continued his work, he was unexcelled for rapid diagnosis, and sound judgment in treatment.

His attention to detail and his faith in system were disclosed in his experiments which robbed yellow fever of its terrors. He was noted

for his accuracy, completeness and simplicity, and it was due to his application to these qualities that he could so readily convince the world of their truth and value.

In 1889, where he remained about one year, having the privilege of working in the laboratories of the Johns Hopkins University. Three years later he was promoted to the rank of major and detailed in Washington as curator of the Army Medical Museum, and professor of bacteriology at the Army Medical School.

He was especially successful in investigating causes of epidemic diseases at military posts and in sanitary inspections. As an expert in such matters he was frequently called upon to act on boards of investigation, which took him from his laboratory work frequently. All these elements, however, pointed to fit him more completely for his triumph.

Family Portraits Are Found at Art Gallery.

Main Painting of William Burnet Browne, Who Established Virginia Estate.

MARRIED MISS JUDITH CARTER

Gallant Boston Youth Came South Seeking Wealth, Found It in Home on Pamunkey River—Lived Life of Country Gentleman.

In attending the "Swan Exhibition" of "The Friends of Art" recently in the Peabody Galleries in Baltimore, Mrs. F. M. Elphinstone, of that city, but widely related in Virginia, came upon portraits of some of her ancestors. Notable among them was that of William Burnet Browne, who settled on the Pamunkey River in King William County.

Mrs. Elphinstone, who was Nora M. Lewis, is a sister of H. I. Lewis, a lawyer, of West Point, and an aunt of the wife of Senator J. Douglas Mitchell, of King and Queen Counties.

Mrs. Elphinstone, in writing of the settling of her ancestors in Virginia, says: "It was my privilege to visit the 'Swan Exhibition' of 'The Friends of Art' at the Peabody Galleries, January 4 to 24, 1922. On entering the hall the first portraits I saw were those of my ancestors, William Burnet Browne and his wife, nee Judith Carter, of Clive, Va. William Burnet Browne was a grandson of William Burnet, Colonial Governor of New York and Massachusetts, and great-grandson of the famous Bishop Gilbert Burnet.

Hawthorne writes that the Governor once sat in 'Grandfather's chair.' I had not seen them for many years. In 1876 I impersonated by great-grandmother, Mrs. Hubert Augustine Salisbury, dressed in one of her colonial brocade silks, dancing the polka, schottische and graceful waltz, in the drawing-room they adorned.

The Brownes came from England to Massachusetts. They owned property in the heart of Boston, called 'Broome Place,' also property near the city.

William Burnet Browne, seeking a warmer climate, settled on the Pamunkey River in King William County, Virginia. (Not only was he fascinated by the climate, but Miss Judith Carter, of Clive, Va., was also an attraction in the 'Sunny South' to the youth of the gallant Northern river from General Chamberlain's home, where George Washington met his wife, Mrs. Custis, who owned and lived at the 'White House,' a short distance down the river in New Kent County. This plantation was where General McClelland had his headquarters previous to the great battle of Malvern Hill in 1862.

William Burnet built his home from the model of, and named for, his old English home, 'Elson Green,' seen in the background of Mrs. Browne's portrait. In approaching the house you drive into a court to which stone steps lead from the right and left on each side of the main hall. His granddaughter, Mary Burnet Chamberlain, once rode her pony up one stairway and down the other. He used four black stallions to his English coach, and when driven to the door he would brush them with his hand.

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 2.)

It Is Mighty Hard to Convince People

how much pleasure Life holds for those who have a real hobby and play at it; but the next time you see a fellow-citizen with a Kodak, just watch him for a few minutes and then "obey that impulse!"

N. B.—It's so easy and satisfactory to "Say It with pictures."

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VIRGINIAN WHOSE EPOCHAL ACHIEVEMENT HAS SAVED MILLIONS OF HUMAN LIVES



DR. WALTER REED.

"CURFEW HARRY" GAINED FAME BY SAVING BIG PRESS BANQUET

Combs Byways and Hedges for Recruits to Eat \$2 Dinner When Virginia Scribes Fail to Attend Elaborate "Feed" Twenty Years Ago.

By Harry Tucker.

"Talk about your press banquets," ruminated Harry Glenn, as the Crazy Corner Club reassembled Friday night after a prolonged recess. "Talk about your press banquets. Does anyone recollect that given the visiting newspaper men by the press committee of the Great Street Carnival Association in 1902? I bet you don't for none of you fellows were honored with invitations."

"It was like this here. The association had set aside \$100 for a spread for all visiting newspaper men, and plans were made to entertain at least fifty. Two dollars a plate was big money in them times."

"It's big money now," interrupted Fred Putnam. "Cost a friend of mine that much to come from Broad Street Station to the Capitol in a jit."

"Don't interrupt the gent's line of thought," President Charlie Taylor commanded. "He's talking about something to eat. Let him proceed."

Minter Made "Cheerleader."

"Poor old George Minter was delegated chairman of the entertainment committee. He had to make arrangements for the blow-out. So, what does he do?"

"Give it up," declared Jim Treason. "What did he do?"

"I know what I'd have done with 100 plunks," asserted Wirt Graffam. "You'd put it in a bank and draw the interest," ventured Captain Johns.

"I'd bought \$100 worth of peanuts and sold the shells to Jim Disney to sprinkle on the slippery sidewalks."

"To proceed," continued Mr. Glenn, ignoring the interruptions. "George went around to all the hotels and told them he had \$100 to entertain."

asked Gus McDonough. "Where do we come in?"

"You don't come in," declared Mr. Glenn. "You couldn't have come in, had you been there. Only the elect were placed on the seat cards."

"Well, the subcommittee on reception had invited every newspaper man in Virginia to be among those present at the big banquet. As I remarked, they flocked on at least fifty out-of-towners, for newspaper men generally will travel miles to enjoy a good spread. And they all had railroad passes in their good old days."

"The stage was set. The banquet hall was aglow with Japanese lamps, chrysanthemums, flowers, sparkling fountain and music. Neatly caparisoned waiters stood around in attitudes awaiting the advent of the distinguished guests."

"How about them neatly caparisoned waiters?" asked Fred Putnam.

"The waiters were well-groomed, if you must have it in the language of the plebs."

"The reception committee was on hand, in glad rags, with ready and willing smiles to receive the visiting scribes. The 'welcome' mat had been placed at conspicuous points in the hotel. A crowd of regulars had gathered to see the notables as they drove up. At 7:15 by the big clock in the lobby, not a visitor had appeared. All the members of the local committees were on hand. McAdams Berry had done much business in dress coats at \$3 per evening."

Alfred Williams Nervous.

"Alfred Williams got nervous. 'He went across the street to interview Chris Evensen. Evie, Chesterman wandered up and down the lobby aimlessly. Stewart Bryan looked for an easy avenue of escape. Wigglesworth had disappeared. All hope

was just about to be abandoned, when I entered the lobby nonchalantly. 'How's that?' asked Brother Bowry."

"I exhibited an air of sang froid, and gravitated toward the toothpick case in front of the clerk. 'Alfred Williams glimpsed me. A smile, that wide, sweet, his mug 'Come here at once,' he said."

Enter Hero, "Curfew Harry."

"We are in a hole. You, the famous author of the equally as famous curfew ordinance, known from one end of the land to the other as 'Curfew Harry,' you, and no one else, were sent here by providence. Go forth in the by-ways and the hedges, in the caravansaries and the cabarets. Go to the Commercial, to John Campbell's, to the Westmoreland Club, to Y. M. C. A., to Rueger's, and go quickly. Do not hide. Be alert, be quick. Gather in the pilgrims. Bring us fifty men, good, tried and true."

"We must have fifty men here in ten minutes. Send them singly, in groups, in bunches. Tell them we have a grand banquet ready for them. Tell them to bring their friends. Go!"

"I grabbed the situation at a glance. 'Leave it to me,' I whispered. 'I'll have them here in a minute.'"

Chesterman Toastmaster.

"Then William and the others proceeded to form a line and march into the banquet hall, where canary birds were singing, lights sparkling and all seemed bright and gay. The crowd stood around waiting for something to turn up."

"The band started to play, 'Hot Time,' the waiters shuffled about, and Evan Chesterman took his place at the head of the table. He had been selected by common consent to act as toastmaster, because he knew the name of every newspaper man in the State."

"Just then three strangers entered. They were given a round of applause."

(Continued on Page 6, Col. 2.)

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CRIDLIN ENDS HISTORY OF VIRGINIA COUNTIES

Writes Final Installment, Teeming With Historical Associations, of Formation From Original Shires of English Colony.

A compilation of statistics bearing on the population and growth of Virginia from the landing at Jamestown of the "Founders of Democracy" through the various periods as a colony and State.

By W. R. Cridlin.
Secretary to the Virginia Historical Pageant Association.
INSTALLMENT NO. 39.

This installment completes the list of counties formed from original shires of the Virginia colony.

1817—Boone. Named in memory of Daniel Boone, the pioneer. Boone County, Ky., also named in his honor. The county is now in West Virginia.

1848—Putnam. In honor of General Israel Putnam, a distinguished Revolutionary officer. County now in West Virginia.

1850—Weber. In honor of the (Continued on Page 7, Col. 1.)

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